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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	CASE NO. 23-CR-259 YGR
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF UNITED
	)	STATES' MOTION FOR DETENTION
v.	)	
	)	
JEROME WINGERT,	)	Date: March 8, 2024
	)	Time: 10:30 AM
Defendant.	)	Court: Hon. Donna M. Ryu

INTRODUCTION

Jerome Wingert has a long and violent criminal history. In the present case, he is charged with possessing with intent to distribute approximately a pound of methamphetamine, which he left out in the shared spaces of his residence within reach of two small children. When the present offense conduct occurred in April 2023, the defendant was on parole for an August 2014 conviction for, among other offenses, assault with a deadly weapon. The defendant was sentenced to 14 years in prison, in part, for beating a victim in the head with a cordless power drill while robbing the victim's vehicle. When the August 2014 assault occurred, the defendant was on parole for a May 2011 home robbery during which he repeatedly struck the victim in the head. Most recently, in August 2023, while on parole for the

1 August 2014 assault, and while this instant case was being investigated, the defendant physically  
 2 attacked his girlfriend as she attempted to escape the vehicle the defendant was driving—she suffered  
 3 large gashes to her head and bruising all over her extremities. A bystander found the victim bleeding in  
 4 the street.

5 These most recent and violent incidents barely scratch the surface of the defendant’s criminal  
 6 history. The defendant has been convicted over a dozen times in the past two decades for, among other  
 7 offenses, evading law enforcement, falsifying checks, controlled substance offenses, receiving stolen  
 8 property, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant has also been arrested dozens of  
 9 times, for among other offenses, evading law enforcement, vehicle thefts, engaging in hit and runs,  
 10 property damage, mail theft, access device theft, and controlled substance offenses. Most of his arrests  
 11 occurred while he was on parole or pre-trial release—and he has repeatedly failed to appear in court.

12 The defendant is a known danger to the community and a known flight risk. He has repeatedly  
 13 violently attacked innocent members of the community, repeatedly fled from law enforcement, and  
 14 repeatedly violated court orders. The defendant cannot overcome the presumption that there is no  
 15 condition or combination of conditions that can secure his appearance before the Court or provide for  
 16 the safety of the community. Accordingly, the government requests that the defendant be detained  
 17 pending trial.

#### 18 I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

19 The government proffers facts herein in support of the argument that the defendant is a danger to  
 20 the community and a flight risk through counsel.<sup>1</sup>

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25 <sup>1</sup> The Federal Rules of Evidence do not apply to pretrial detention hearings. *See* 18 U.S.C.  
 26 § 3142(f)(2)(B) (“The Rules concerning admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the  
 27 presentation and consideration of information at the hearing.”); *see also* FED. R. EVID. 1101(d)(3)  
 28 (exception to application of federal evidence rules for “miscellaneous proceedings such as . . .  
 considering whether to release on bail or otherwise.”). Defendants at pretrial detention hearings are  
 expressly authorized by the Bail Reform Act of 1984 to “present information by proffer or otherwise.”  
 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2)(B). Because the Act ratified existing practice, the government is likewise  
 authorized to present information by proffer.

1        A.        The April 28, 2023 Parole Search of the Defendant's Residence

2        On April 28, 2023, Concord Police Department ("CPD") officers conducted a parole compliance  
3 check of the defendant at his residence on Gilardy Drive, Concord, California. The defendant was on  
4 California Department of Corrections parole that included a search provision that he, his residence, and  
5 any property under his control were subject to search at any time, with or without a warrant or cause.  
6 The defendant provided the address on Gilardy Drive as his residence with his parole officer, as well as  
7 with the California Department of Motor Vehicles. In the days leading up to April 28, CPD officers had  
8 conducted surveillance of the Gilardy Drive residence and observed the defendant entering and exiting  
9 the residence and accessing a gold 2014 Subaru Forester SUV that was parked in front of the residence.  
10

11        On April 28, at approximately 11:45 a.m., officers initiated a parole search. The officers wore  
12 body worn cameras ("BWC") during the operation. The officers knocked on the door and C.W., the  
13 defendant's wife, answered the door. At that time, other officers observed the defendant run through the  
14 backyard of the Gilardy Drive residence and jump the fence and flee. The defendant soon came back  
15 into the backyard of the Gilardy Drive residence and was detained there. The defendant's brief attempt  
16 to flee was also seen by an officer operating a drone with a camera above the residence at the time of the  
17 parole search. On the defendant's person, officers found a pipe with residue of what was suspected to be  
18 methamphetamine and two bullets that were later determined to be fake bullets used in a BB gun.  
19

20        After the defendant was detained, the officers removed C.M., another woman, and two children  
21 from the residence and directed them to stay in front of the house. The officers performed a protective  
22 sweep of the house and saw in plain view mail belonging to the defendant and in plastic bags in a box in  
23 the garage, plastic bindles of a white crystalline substance suspected to be methamphetamine.  
24

25        The officers performed a full search of the residence and found approximately 134 grams of  
26 methamphetamine inside the plastic bags in a box in the garage. Also, in the garage, the officers found  
27 two digital scales and many plastic baggies that are consistent with packaging for individual quantities  
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1 of narcotics for street-level sales. In the living room that also contained sleeping areas for children and  
2 children's toys, inside a duffel bag, officers found 634.3 grams of methamphetamine. The duffel bag  
3 also contained a pair of men's basketball shoes and a BB gun that was loaded with fake bullets that were  
4 consistent with the two fake bullets found on the defendant's person. The duffel bag was found on the  
5 floor in the living room within easy reach of the children who were on the premises. Smaller amounts of  
6 methamphetamine were found in other locations in the residence. The methamphetamine was sent to the  
7 DEA Western Laboratory, which determined that there was a total of 771.3 grams (751.5 pure) of  
8 methamphetamine recovered during the search. The officers also searched the Subaru Forester and  
9 found several items consistent with narcotics sales, including numerous plastic ziplock baggies and a  
10 digital scale capable of measuring large amounts of narcotics.  
11

12 While the defendant was detained in handcuffs in the back of a patrol vehicle, a CPD officer told  
13 the defendant that he was detained for officer safety during the parole search and was not under criminal  
14 arrest. At one point the officer told the defendant that officers had found narcotics in the house,  
15 specifically in a duffel bag in the living room. The defendant told the officer the duffel bag belonged to  
16 him. Later, the same CPD officer placed the defendant under arrest and read him the *Miranda* warnings.  
17 The defendant again said the duffel bag belonged to him.  
18

19 The two women who had been in the house, C.M. and A.K., who identified herself as the  
20 defendant's sister, waited outside for the search to be completed. C.M. stated that she lives at the  
21 Gilardy Drive residence with her husband. She stated that the defendant borrowed the Subaru Forester  
22 from a friend and that he was the primary operator of that vehicle. C.M. gave consent for officers to  
23 search her entire residence. One of the children living at the residence was the defendant's young son.  
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25 A.K. stated that she had been living at the Gilardy Drive residence with her young daughter for  
26 several weeks. She and her daughter had been sleeping in the living room, and she stored their  
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1 belongings in the dining room area. She consented to a search of all her belongings. Both C.M. and  
2 A.K. stated that the methamphetamine that was found did not belong to them.

3 B. The Defendant's Violent Criminal History

4 The defendant has a long and violent criminal history. During the April 28, 2023 parole search,  
5 the defendant was on parole for an August 2014 conviction in Contra Costa County for, among other  
6 offenses, assault with a deadly weapon. He was also convicted for identity theft from ten or more  
7 persons. The defendant was sentenced to 14 years in prison, in part, for beating a victim in the head  
8 with a cordless power drill while robbing that victim's vehicle. The defendant hit the victim in the back  
9 of the head with the power drill repeatedly, and punched the victim in the face, until the victim fell face-  
10 first into the sidewalk, at which point the defendant straddled the victim and kept shoving the victim's  
11 face into the sidewalk. The August 2014 conviction came on the heels of a string of vehicle theft and  
12 robbery arrests of the defendant across Contra Costa and Marin Counties.  
13

14 The defendant was released from prison in April 2022 and was on parole for the August 2014  
15 conviction, when CPD Officers discovered over a pound of methamphetamine in his residence during  
16 the April 28, 2023 parole search. Unfortunately, while the investigation for the instant case was  
17 ongoing, the defendant committed yet another violent crime. On August 23, 2023, CPD Officers  
18 responded to a 911 call about a woman who appeared to have been thrown from a moving vehicle on  
19 San Miguel Road in Concord, California. The caller was in her home when she heard a vehicle screech  
20 and stop, and then heard a loud thud. The caller walked out into her front yard and found a bloodied  
21 woman lying on the ground. Officers found the victim bleeding from her head. The victim identified  
22 herself as the defendant's girlfriend. The victim was transported to the hospital to receive medical  
23 treatment for her injuries, which included large gashes to the side of her head and bruising all over her  
24 extremities. While in hospital, the victim gave a statement to law enforcement: the victim and the  
25 defendant were driving in his vehicle when the defendant became enraged. At one point the defendant  
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1 told the victim to get out of his car, but when she tried, he pulled her back in by her hair so that her head  
2 landed in his lap and her feet and legs were still hanging out of the open front passenger car door. The  
3 defendant kept driving at about 15 to 20 mph while also punching the victim in the face, biting her head  
4 and face, and pulling her hair, all while her feet were hanging out of the side of the moving vehicle. The  
5 victim feared for her life and decided to escape, so she bit the defendant's hand and jumped out of the  
6 vehicle. The defendant then sped off. The defendant was charged with domestic violence and  
7 kidnapping—he plead guilty to the domestic violence count on December 15, 2023, and served his  
8 sentence through February 29, 2024, at which point he was released to federal custody.

10 At the time of the August 2014 assault, the defendant was on parole for a May 2011 violent  
11 home robbery he committed in Berkeley. The victim in that case reported that the defendant and a  
12 woman drove the victim's girlfriend back to her apartment after a night out. The victim had never met  
13 the defendant or the woman, but once they were inside the victim's home, the defendant struck the  
14 victim in the head repeatedly with what appeared to be a silver semi-automatic handgun. The defendant  
15 stole various electronics and the victim's wallet before running off.

17 The defendant was convicted at least 11 times between 2000 and 2004 alone, including for,  
18 among other offenses, receiving stolen property, evading law enforcement, falsifying checks, controlled  
19 substance offenses, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. And the defendant was arrested dozens  
20 of times, for among other offenses, evading law enforcement, vehicle thefts, engaging in hit and runs,  
21 property damage, mail theft, access device theft, and controlled substance offenses, between his various  
22 convictions over the past twenty years. Most of his arrests occurred while he was on parole or pre-trial  
23 release—and he has repeatedly failed to appear in court. The defendant was also cited for being in  
24 possession of a weapon while incarcerated for the August 2014 conviction.  
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1 The defendant is undeterred and not amenable to supervision. The defendant has endangered the  
2 community for the past twenty years, and his offenses have only increased in violence and intensity, as  
3 the August 2023 domestic violence incident demonstrates.

4 II. LEGAL STANDARDS

5 This Court can detain a defendant pretrial without bail where “no condition or combination of  
6 conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other  
7 person and the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(1). Detention is appropriate where a defendant is  
8 either a danger to the community or a flight risk. *Id.* at § 3412 (b), (c). A finding that a defendant is a  
9 danger to the community must be supported by clear and convincing evidence. *Id.* at § 3142(f)(2)(B).  
10 A finding that a defendant presents a risk of non-appearance must be supported by a preponderance of  
11 the evidence. *United States v. Motamedi*, 767 F.2d 1403, 1406 (9th Cir. 1985).

12 The Court considers four factors to determine whether the pretrial detention standard is met: (1)  
13 the nature and circumstances of the offense charged; (2) the weight of the evidence against the  
14 defendant; (3) the defendant’s history and characteristics, including his character, physical and mental  
15 condition, family and community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal  
16 history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings, as well as whether the crime was  
17 committed while the defendant was on probation or parole; and (4) the nature and seriousness of the  
18 danger to any person or to the community that would be posed by the defendant’s release. 18 U.S.C.  
19 § 3142(g); *United States v. Winsor*, 785 F.2d 755, 757 (9th Cir. 1986).

20 Finally, the law presumes that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure  
21 the appearance of the defendant, and the safety of the community, when the defendant is charged with  
22 an offense under the Controlled Substances Act for which the maximum term of imprisonment is ten  
23 years or more. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3)(A). In such cases, the burden of production shifts to the  
24 defendant. *United States v. Hir*, 517 F.3d 1081, 1086 (9th Cir. 2008). Even if the defendant rebuts the  
25 presumption, the presumption is not erased; instead, it remains in the case as an evidentiary finding  
26 militating against release that is to be weighted along with other relevant factors. *See id.*  
27  
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1 III. ARGUMENT

2 A. The Defendant Faces a Rebuttable Presumption in Favor of Detention.

3 The defendant is charged with one instance of possession with intent to distribute  
4 methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) & (b)(1)(B). This offense carries a maximum  
5 term of imprisonment of twenty years or more under the Controlled Substances Act, and in fact a five-  
6 year mandatory minimum term. As a result, there is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or  
7 combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety  
8 of the community. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3)(A). As described below, the defendant will be unable to  
9 overcome this presumption.

10 B. The Defendant Cannot Overcome the Presumption that He Is a Flight Risk.

11 The defendant has never been deterred from engaging in violent criminal conduct by court  
12 orders. He has repeatedly violated his parole and bail conditions. The defendant was on parole for the  
13 May 2011 home robbery (in which he beat the victim in the head with a handgun), when he committed  
14 the August 2014 assault with a deadly weapon (in which he beat the victim in the head with a power  
15 drill). And the defendant was on parole for the August 2014 assault with a deadly weapon when he  
16 committed the August 2023 domestic violence assault (in which he beat his girlfriend while she hung  
17 out of the side of a moving vehicle). The defendant has also repeatedly failed to appear in court while  
18 on parole or on pre-trial release. He is a known flight risk—he has repeatedly fled. The defendant has  
19 two criminal convictions for evading law enforcement officers in 2000 and 2003. He has been arrested  
20 for evading law enforcement officers half a dozen times. He fled when law enforcement appeared at his  
21 residence for the April 2023 parole search at issue in this case. The defendant will not comply with the  
22 conditions this Court imposes, and he is unlikely to appear for future hearings set in this case.

23 Additionally, the charges brought against the defendant are among the most serious he has faced  
24 to date. He faces a mandatory minimum sentence if convicted. The evidence against the defendant is  
25 strong. *See United States v. Gebro*, 948 F.2d 1118, 1122 (9th Cr. 1991) (holding that strong evidence of  
26 guilt “makes it more likely that he will flee”). All of these factors, when taken together, demonstrate  
27 that the defendant poses a significant flight risk and has strong incentives to flee.  
28



C. Defendant Cannot Overcome the Presumption that He is a Danger to the Community

Not only is the defendant unlikely to follow this Court's orders and to appear for future hearings in this case, he is likely to continue to pose a danger to the community if he is released. In April 2023, he left over a pound of methamphetamine lying around within reach of two small children—he is willing to put his own children in harm's way. In August 2023, he viciously physically assaulted his girlfriend, causing gashes to her head and bruises across her extremities. Both instances occurred while the defendant was on parole for an August 2014 assault with a deadly weapon, which involved the defendant beating a victim in the head with a power drill. The defendant committed the power drill attack while he was on parole for a May 2011 home robbery in which he beat a victim in the head with a handgun.

Pretrial Services has also concluded that the defendant poses both a flight risk and a danger to the community and should be detained pending trial. The defendant's proposed plan to return to living with his wife C.M. and their two children—the same configuration in which he left large quantities of methamphetamine in reach of those children—is especially dangerous and inappropriate.

The defendant cannot be deterred, and if he is released, more innocent people could get seriously hurt.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Court should order the defendant detained pending trial because he cannot overcome the presumption that there are no conditions that will reasonably assure his appearance at court proceedings or ensure the safety of the community.

DATED: March 7, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

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\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
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